The Pyongyang Times

No. 16 (51) THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Stop Aggressive Acts Against Cambodia

Statement of D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on April 12 condemning the U.S.-instigated aggression of Thai reactionaries on Cambodia.

The statement reads in full:

The Thai reactionaries, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, have of late been stepping up aggressive acts against Cambodia.

On April 3, the Thai troops intruded into the Cambodian territory, attacked the post of Cambodian troops guarding the Preah Vihear Temple and occupied the temple.

Such act of the Thai troops is an unpardonable, criminal intrusion into the Cambodian territory.

In this connection, the Royal Government of Cambodia issued a statement on April 7 denouncing the aggressive act of the Thai troops.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly condemn the aggressive act committed by the Thai troops against the Cambodian territory under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and fully support the just stand expressed in the statement of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

As everyone knows, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in Thailand and South Vietnam have ceaselessly committed provocative acts against the Cambodian border areas in the last few months.

The latest attack of the Thai reactionaries against the Cambodian territory is part of the adventurous moves of aggression of the U.S. imperialists for expanding the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people to the whole of Indo-China and it indicates that they intend to embark upon wholesale aggression against Cambodia.

Today the Thai Government is being further reduced to a tool of aggression at the disposal of the U.S. imperialists who are intent on dominating Southeast Asia.

The D.P.R.K. Government and the Korean people strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists and the Thai reactionaries stop at once all their aggressive acts against the Cambodian territory.

The armed forces of the Kingdom of Cambodia, for defending their land, beat back the aggressive troops of Thailand and recovered the Preah Vihear Temple.

Today, the Royal Government and people of Cambodia are prepared to rebuff any invasion of

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TELEGRAMS

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on April 17 a message of greetings to Prime Minister **Fidel Castro Rus** of the Revolutionary Government of the Cuban Republic on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Cuban people in the Playa Giron battle.

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on April 16 a message of greetings to **Nureddin Attassi**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Independence of Syria.

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on April 17 a message of greetings to Dr. **Abdalth Al Yafi** on his appointment as the Premier of the Republic of Lebanon.

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly received a message from **Todor Zhivkov**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and **Georgi Traikov**, President of the Presidium of the National Assembly of the BPR, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the latter's re-election as Chairman of the Council of Ministers and President respectively.

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from **Moulay Hassan** the Second, King of the Kingdom of Morocco, in reply to his message sent on the occasion of the national holiday of Morocco.

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of condolence on April 16 to **Abdel Rahmad Albazzaz**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq on the unexpected death of President Abdel Salam Muhammad Arif of Iraq.

Nguyen Huu Tho Appeals to S. Korean People

According to a dispatch of the Vietnam News Agency in Hanoi quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency, President Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, in his letter of April 1, appealed to the people in South Korea to fight against the dispatching by the United States and Pak clique of the puppet troops of South Korea to the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. He called on the youths in South Korea to resolutely oppose the manoeuvrings of Pak Jung Hi and his clique to sell them to the U.S. imperialists as cannon fodder.

He expressed the hope that the families and relatives of the South Korean soldiers dispatched to South Vietnam would call on their sons and brothers not to fight for the Yanks but to turn their guns on the U.S. aggressors and their stooges.

He extended his thanks to the people in South Korea for supporting the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

(KCNA)

S. KOREAN TROOP DISPATCH FLAYED

Kang Ryang Wuk, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, issued on April 9 a statement condemning Pak Jung Hi and his clique for sending more troops to South Vietnam at the bidding of Washington.

In the name of the entire Korean people who prize peace, I scathingly denounce this criminal step of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique, declared.

Noting that Pak Jung Hi has shipped out one more regiment of puppet troops under the plan for sending 20,000 more troops to South Vietnam, he said: The dispatching of additional troops shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists are trying to get out of the morass they are in in South Vietnam and how frenziedly Pak Jung Hi and his clique are driving our compatriots to a disgraceful death.

Kang Ryang Wuk called upon the officers and men of the "ROK army" to disobey the orders to go to South Vietnam, if they do not history of the nation and die a shameful death.

Pak Sin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society, issued a statement on April 12.

He said: The U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique have again sent thousands of South Korean youths to the shambles of

(Continued on page 2)

National Education of Koreans in Japan Must Be Ensured

Statement of D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on April 18 the following statement in connection with the fact that the Japanese Government is taking various unjust steps to suppress more harshly the Korean citizens in Japan and infringe upon their democratic, national rights:

Since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" the Japanese Government, in league with Pak Jung Hi and his clique, has been trying more viciously to intensify the suppression of the Korean citizens in Japan and infringe upon their democratic, national rights.

The Sato Government of Japan is now making haste to enforce the so-called "bill for the revision of school education law," which is aimed at closing down at will schools of Korean citizens in Japan and denying them their right to democratic, national education on charges of being "anti-Japanese."

The "bill" entitles the Japanese authorities wantonly to intervene in and control the schools of Korean nationals in Japan and close them down at any time under the unwarranted pretexts that "they have done harm to the interests and security of Japan" and that "they fall short of the conditions for licence."

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Trade Agreement with Syria

The ratifications of an agreement on trade and payments between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic were exchanged on April 11 at the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Cairo. The agreement was signed in Damascus on October 4, 1965.

The ratifications were exchanged between Li Chan Son, Ambassador of the D.P.R.K. to the United Arab Republic, and Mahmoud Aly Al Hativ, acting representative of the S.A.R. in the U.A.R.

Spring in Mangyong-dae

Spring is at its height in Mangyong-dae. Azaleas are in full blossom on the gently sloping mountainside and on the hillocks adjacent to the Mangyong-bong Hill thickly covered with pine trees. The Daedong River skirts the Hill.

In spring, Mangyong-dae on the outskirts of Pyongyang attracts many sightseers.

Cambodia

(Continued from page 1)

the U.S. imperialists and Thai reactionaries and firmly determined to defend to the end the sovereignty and the whole territory of Cambodia.

The righteous struggle of the Cambodian people against aggression is receiving the full support and sympathy of the peace-loving people of the world.

If the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys persist in their reckless provocations against the Cambodian territory and expand aggression, they will be unable to escape more shameful defeats.

The D.P.R.K. Government and the entire Korean people express militant solidarity with the Royal Government and people of Cambodia in their struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and declare that they will exert every effort to support their just cause in the future, too.

NAT'L EDUCATION

(Continued from page 1)

This is a flagrant infringement upon the basic human rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and an open violation of recognized international law and international practice.

Such actions of the Japanese Government are part of the fascist suppression of the democratic forces being perpetrated in Japan by the Japanese militarist forces at the instigation of U.S. imperialism for facilitating their overseas expansion, and this shows that it is going to launch more outright suppression against the Korean citizens in Japan.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely opposes and sternly denounces the reckless scheme of the Japanese Government to suppress the democratic national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

As everyone knows, it is an inviolable basic right due to the overseas citizens of an independent state for them to receive national education in their mother tongue in the country where they are presently residing.

Moreover, the Korean citizens now residing in Japan are those who were forcibly taken there by the Japanese militarists in the past through labour draft or conscription or those who crossed over to Japan after having been reduced to extreme poverty at home as a result of the harsh exploitation and plunder by the Japanese imperialist colonial rulers and have undergone all humiliation and maltreatment, or are their sons and daughters.

It is only natural that the Koreans in Japan who are citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, should today study advanced scientific theories as well as their mother tongue and the history and culture of their country.

The Japanese Government is under an unavoidable obligation to protect the Korean citizens in Japan and ensure all rights including that of democratic, national education to them.

Nevertheless, the Japanese Government, consistently pursuing a policy of national discrimination against the Korean citizens in Japan, has more than once restricted and suppressed their democratic national education.

Now, the Japanese Government is scheming to close down Korean schools of all levels run independently by the Korean citizens in Japan themselves and to compel their sons and daughters to receive education aimed for Japanization."

Faced with such frenzied moves of the Japanese authorities to encroach upon their democratic national rights, the Korean citizens in Japan are waging a struggle against the suppressive schemes of the Japanese Government and for the defence of their human as well as all democratic national rights.

This is an entirely just struggle.

The illegal action of the Japanese Government to suppress the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan in meeting with the opposition of the broad public circles of Japan as well.

The Korean people are convinced that the progressive political parties and public organizations in Japan and the broad masses of Japanese people will continue determinedly to oppose the reactionary policy of the Japanese Government aimed at suppressing the Korean citizens in Japan, and will render more active support to their just struggle.

The Korean people will never tolerate the unwarranted scheme of the Japanese Government to suppress the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan and abuse their national dignity.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demands that the Japanese Government respect the fundamental human rights of the Korean citizens in Japan on the basis of the principles of international law and international practice, and renounce at once its policies of discrimination and suppression against them and guarantee their democratic, national education.

The Japanese Government can by no means escape the obligation to ensure by law the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

If the Japanese Government continues the persecution and suppression against the democratic, national education of the Korean nationals in Japan, it will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

VIETNAM FATHERLAND FRONT'S APPEAL TO S. KOREAN PEOPLE

On April 13 the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front sent a letter to the people of South Korea calling upon them to wage a determined struggle against the dispatch by Pak Jung Hi and his clique of more puppet troops of South Korea to South Vietnam on U.S. orders, according to the Vietnam News Agency in Hanoi.

The letter pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are the common enemy of the Vietnamese and Korean peoples.

"We," the letter said, "are convinced that the people in South Korea will fight resolutely to clip the blood-stained claws of the U.S. aggressors and the traitorous clique of Pak Jung Hi and to thwart their schemes to send more puppet troops from South Korea to South Vietnam and to make Asians fight Asians.

TROOP DISPATCH

(Continued from page 1)

South Vietnam to use them as cannon fodder.

The puppet troops of South Korea hurled into South Vietnam are hard hit by the heroic people of South Vietnam.

That South Korean youths take part in the American war of aggression is an act of indelible national disgrace and an unpardonable crime against the people of South Vietnam who are fighting for the liberation and independence of their country.

In its 5,000 year-long history our nation has never invaded other nations.

The people in South Korea must not allow the puppet clique to dispatch more troops to South Vietnam, which will leave a stigma on the history of our country, Pak Sin Dok said.

TRAITORS WILL BE JUDGED STERNLY

On April 10, the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi again shipped out one regiment of their troops to South Vietnam for the U.S. war of aggression.

Thus, Pak Jung Hi, as a despicable stooge of U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of aggression and war, has taken a step further in his criminal acts against the Korean and Vietnamese peoples.

The U.S. aggressor troops are sustaining repeated setbacks in face of the powerful retaliatory counter-attack of the liberation armed forces and people of South Vietnam. Such shameful defeat has caused a great anxiety among the U.S. aggressors and compelled the Washington rulers to admit that with no amount of cost can the United States subdue the Vietnamese people.

The U.S. imperialists are trying desperately to find a way out from the war by hurling in their satellite troops.

Meanwhile, Pak Jung Hi and his clique are catering to the needs of their U.S. masters most faithfully, shipping out more and more of their troops to the battlefield in South Vietnam to give them over as bullet-shields for the Yankees.

The Korean people condemn with national wrath the towering crimes being committed by Pak Jung Hi and his clique at the dictates of their U.S. patrons.

Now, the people, youths and students, and Buddhists in the U.S.-occupied areas of South Vietnam are putting up a stubborn anti-American, anti-government struggle, and even the puppet troops of South Vietnam are joining in this fight.

Furthermore, the broad masses of the American people and youths are resolutely opposed to the dirty war of the Johnson Administration in Vietnam. Their anti-war sentiments are mounting higher, they burn draft-cards to refuse conscription for the Vietnam war.

Nevertheless, Pak Jung Hi, openly declaring that there would be no change in the plan for the dispatch of reinforcements even if the "Vietnamese situation" turns serious, is making haste to effect the dispatch of another division to South Vietnam following the recent shipment of one regiment.

Such act of Pak Jung Hi's is a grave provocation against the Korean and Vietnamese peoples who are rejecting the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and an unpardonable act of challenging and undermining the interests of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean people will never tolerate Pak Jung Hi and his clique who, by serving U.S. imperialism in its aggression, are staining the honour of our nation and coming out against the patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people for national liberation.

We fully support the appeal addressed to the people in South Korea by President Nguyen Huu Tho of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, calling upon them to rise up against the troop dispatch to South Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi and his clique as well as the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in denunciation of the U.S.-Pak troop dispatch.

The Vietnamese people who are enjoying the support of the peace-loving peoples in Asia and the world will certainly shatter any aggressive intrigues of the U.S. imperialists, and the Korean people will surely pass a stern judgement on Pak Jung Hi and his clique, lackeys of the U.S. imperialists.

PLAYA GIRON VICTORY OBSERVED

A meeting marking the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Cuban people in the battle of Playa Giron against the armed invasion of U.S. imperialism was held in Pyongyang on the evening of April 16.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Li Ju Yon and Kim Ik Son, Cabinet Ministers and responsible functionaries of government organs and public organizations.

Addressing the meeting Chairman Soh Chol of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries said the victory of the Cuban people in the battle of Playa Giron meant a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and great encouragement to the national-liberation struggle of the Latin American people.

The Korean and Cuban peoples, he declared, are the peoples who have defeated U.S. imperialism for the first time in history in Asia and Latin America.

The Korean people will fight on forever with the Cuban people in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism, said Chairman Soh Chol.

Lazaro Vigoa, Cuban Ambassador to Korea, then said that the Cuban people's victory at Playa Giron showed the whole world that the Yankee imperialists could no longer commit atrocities, armed intervention, aggression and criminal acts at will.

Stressing that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy to be wiped out in Asia, Africa and Latin America alike, the Cuban Ambassador expressed full solidarity with the people in these areas in the national-liberation struggle.

Pyongyang mass rally marking the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Cuban people in the Playa Giron battle

IN DEFENCE OF NAT'L EDUCATION OF KOREANS

Representatives of 77 political parties and social organizations in Japan including the Japan Communist Party, Japan Socialist Party and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) held on April 12 an emergency meeting and issued a joint statement against the Sato Government's drafting of a "revised bill on school education" to suppress the democratic national education of Koreans in Japan.

The statement demanded the Japanese Government reconsider the presentation of the bill to the Diet. If not declared, the democratic forces of Japan will launch a powerful joint struggle to thwart it.

They urged the statement to the Japanese Prime Minister Sato and Minister of Education Nakamura.

The meeting was attended by 103 representatives of political parties and social organizations.

Also on April 11, representatives of Japanese social organizations and public figures visited the Ministry of Education and protested against the attempt to revise the "school education law" and strongly demanded the Japanese Government ensure the democratic national education of Koreans in Japan.

Glory to Cuban People

On April 19, five years ago, the Cuban people wiped out the U.S. mercenaries who had landed on Playa Giron Beach aboard U.S. vessels and under cover of U.S. planes, thus adding a brilliant page to the history of their revolution.

The victory of the Cuban people on Playa Giron Beach meant a shameful defeat for the American imperialists seeking to enslave the Cuban people again by conquering Cuba at a stroke and to strangle the national-liberation struggle of the Latin American peoples. And the victory demonstrated the might of the heroic Cuban people who, under the leadership of Fidel Castro, came out as one man in the struggle for defending their country and revolution.

By winning this historic victory, the Cuban people defended and further advanced their revolution, greatly encouraged the Latin American peoples in their anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle and fortified the conviction of the people the world over fighting for freedom and liberation that they could annihilate any enemy if they fight resolutely holding arms in their hands.

The Cuban people who won victory on Playa Giron Beach have been marching vigorously, holding high the banner of revolution. They victoriously surmounted the "tension in the Caribbean" in October 1962 caused by the sea blockade of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba.

In doing so, the people of Cuba upheld the principles of revolution and firmly defended the dignity of the nation, thus leaving deep impressions on the people of the whole world.

The Cuban people who were the first to hold high the banner of socialist revolution in Latin America are rallied closely around the Cuban Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government led by Fidel Castro, firmly defending their revolutionary gains, and are achieving brilliant successes in their socialist construction. The Cuban people, together with the people of the whole world, are rendering active support and encouragement to the Vietnamese people in the latter's struggle against U.S. aggression and are making great contributions to strengthening solidarity among the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Cuban people made great efforts for the success of the Asian, African and Latin American People's Solidarity Conference in Havana last January and have been working to put into practice the declaration and the resolutions adopted at the conference.

The people of the world stand on the side of the fighting people of Cuba.

The Korean people, together with the people of the whole world, rejoice over the successes achieved by the Cuban people regarding them as their own and extend whole-hearted support and encouragement to the Cuban people in their struggle.

The Korean people will march forward shoulder to shoulder with the Cuban people against U.S. aggression and for the victory of the common cause, going through thick and thin together with them.

Victory and glory to the heroic Cuban people!

Twenty Years Of Syria

On April 17, twenty years ago, the Syrian people put an end to the colonial rule of imperialism and won national independence after a protracted struggle. The Korean people extend warm greetings to the Syrian people and express firm solidarity with them on the occasion of their national day.

The Syrian people since their independence have achieved considerable successes in their struggle for defending the country's independence and dignity against the continued subversion and aggression of the U.S. imperialists who are stretching their claws of aggression to Syria in place of the French imperialists, and of their lackeys. They have also gained no small results in their endeavours for building the national economy and culture.

The Syrian Government has already nationalized the companies owned by U.S. and British monopoly capital as well as a number of factories, mills and banking organs important for the national economy and have taken a series of positive measures in the countryside in accordance with the "law on land reform." At a cabinet meeting in March Syrian Premier Yussef Zain pointed out that it was the immediate task of his Government "to carry through all progressive reforms to the end."

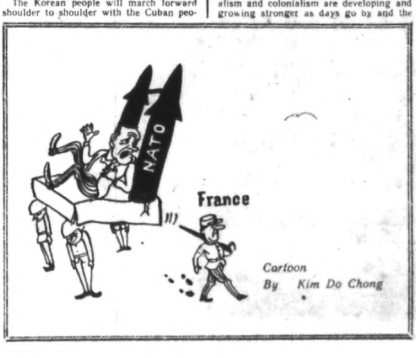
All these measures reflect the unanimous desire of the Syrian people to liquidate the foothold of imperialism and firmly defend the country's independence.

The U.S. imperialists, taking hostile attitude toward the Syrian people who are steadily forging ahead along the path of independent development, are not only instigating the Israeli revanchists to stage provocations against Syria, but also plotting to undermine the solidarity of the Arab people from within by buying over some reactionary elements in some Arab states. With no threat and deception, however, can the imperialists subdue the Syrian people marching forward confidently with a firm determination not to be condemned to slavery again.

The Syrian Government, holding fast to the peace-loving foreign policy under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, is not only fighting for complete liberation of the peoples of Palestine and other Arab countries, but also standing firmly in the ranks of the common struggle of the Asian and African peoples who hold aloft the banner of national liberation.

Friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Syria bound by the ties of common struggle against imperialism and colonialism are developing and growing stronger as days go by and the Korean people highly value this.

On this occasion, the Korean people sincerely wish the Syrian people fresh successes in their struggle against the subversive schemes of the imperialists and in their efforts for independent development of their country.



Cartoon
By Kim Do Chong

KOREA'S UNIFICATION AND SEOUL REGIME

(Continued from the previous issue)

The successive rulers of South Korea have had different names, but they all have put up the realization of "unification" directly aimed at America's control over the whole of Korea as their "state policy" and cruelly suppressed on the charge of "high treason" all those who advocated unification programmes which conflict with their "state policy."

One of such instances is the death sentence Syngman Rhee passed, on the charge of "hight treason," on the chairman of the former "Progressive Party," his opponent in the "presidential elections," who had called for peaceful unification.

Chang Myon, successor to Syngman Rhee, tried to stifle the mounting demand of the South Korean people for North-South negotiations for independent unification by branding the patriotic South Koreans as "collaborators with the Communists" and enacting new evil laws to suppress them.

Since the overthrow of the Chang Myon regime through the U.S.-engineered military coup, Pak Jung Hi and his gang have resorted more flagrantly to fascist terrorism than his predecessors. They have arrested, imprisoned or killed many patriots including the publisher of the daily Minjok Ilbo in South Korea who called for North-South exchange and the independent unification of the country by the Koreans themselves.

Today people calling for independent, peaceful unification are severely punished on the charge of "high treason" under a whole pack of evil laws including the "anti-Communist law," the "national security law" and the "special law on the punishment of special criminals."

Article 4 of the "anti-Communist law" stipulates that whoever has a book dealing with the problem of unification or picks up a leaflet demanding unification, to say nothing of those who fight for North-South exchange and independent unification, shall be condemned to "less than seven years' penal servitude."

As is universally known, the Korean nation is a homogeneous nation with one and the same language, with a single culture and having an economic entity on one and the same territory since olden times.

Over the past twenty years since U.S. imperialism bisected the Korean peninsula at the waist, several thousand-year-old ties between North and South have been completely cut off.

Parents and sons, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters and friends living apart in the two zones of this divided land cannot even write to each other, to say nothing of visiting each other. This is a national tragedy without precedent for all ages and in all countries. It is easily understandable to everyone, therefore, what an abnormal state of affairs this is and what untold sufferings and inconveniences the partition of the country brings upon our population of thirty million.

In view of this, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has proposed time and again effecting, to begin with, exchange of postal matters between North and South.

But the Seoul regime, which is completely under the thumb of the United States, has stubbornly rejected this proposal. The reason has been that the letters from the North will carry communism with them.

The Seoul regime continues to pursue a "state policy" based on such a fantastic allegation. This wicked but weak machinery fabricated at the point of the American bayonet can maintain itself only with the help of American arms. The regime exists only for maintaining South Korea as a U.S. military base and for offering its services to the United States in the execution of the latter's policy of aggression in the Far East.

The independent unification of Korea by the Koreans themselves is the urgent, supreme national task of the entire people in Korea whose solution does not brook a moment's delay.

The accomplishment of this task is incompatible with the U.S. occupation of South Korea. The liberation of South Korea from U.S. occupation is the prerequisite to unification.

This is not merely a question which has a bearing on the Korean people's cause of their country's unification alone. An end to the U.S. occupation of South Korea also means removing one of the biggest U.S. footholds for aggression in Asia and removing a dangerous hotbed of war. This is inseparably related to the cause of the Asian people for national liberation and peace and is related directly to securing a lasting world peace. This is why the American imperialists are preventing the people of Korea from realising their desire for the country's unification.

Kim Pyong

The end

AFRICA FREEDOM DAY

April 15 is the Africa Freedom Day.

The African people are winning shining victories in their struggle for the liquidation of imperialism and old and new colonialism, and for the complete emancipation of the whole continent.

The historic changes on the African continent since the Second World War are the fruition of the protracted, hard struggles waged by the peoples in this region and signify a victory for the revolutionary people throughout the world.

Today free and independent nations in Africa are making a vigorous march along the path of independent development for defending national independence against imperialist and colonialist aggression and for liquidating the survivals of colonial rule and developing their national economies.

Achievements of the peoples of the newly independent African countries in their efforts for building a new life are a source of inspiration for their brothers on the continent who are still fighting for national liberation.

The peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea are putting up a gallant struggle against the colonialists armed to the teeth. And the peoples in Zimbabwe, South Africa, Bechuanaland and other countries are continuing with their resistance defying the bestial suppression by the imperialists colonialists.

The struggle of the African people against imperialism and colonialism and for the freedom of the whole of the continent has now become a great force which gives an impetus to the development of history at the present time and is shaking the colonial system of the imperialists to its very foundation.

Nevertheless, the imperialist colonialists resort to all possible means from "economic aid" to armed aggression and military coup in order to maintain their control over Africa.

In recent years the imperialists have resorted to wanton provocations one after another against the peoples who aspire to independent development—the armed intervention in the national-liberation struggle of the Congo (L.), the bombing of the Ugandan territory in February last year, the plot to overthrow the Tanzanian Government, the assassination of Burundi's Prime Minister and recent military coups in a number of African countries.

The British imperialists with the support of the U.S. imperialists instigated the white racialists in Rhodesia to make a unilateral declaration of independence" in order to maintain their bastion of colonialism.

Thus, the U.S.-led colonialists, old and new, have exposed in all their nakedness their ferocious features as the common enemy of the African people.

Today the African people keep up their courageous struggle, constantly strengthening unity and solidarity, an important guarantee of victory in their common struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism.

On the occasion of the Africa Freedom Day, the people of Korea express full support and militant solidarity with the African people in their just struggle.

The day is sure to come when the African people will emerge victorious in their struggle and enjoy lasting freedom.

Hoh Chol Man played by Merited Artiste Chu Sok Bong

Feature Film

"Story of the Commander of a Guerrilla Detachment"

Screenplay by Li Jong Sun
Direction by People's Artiste Pak Hak
Camera by Pak Gyong Won
Sets by Li Gye Chang
Music by Merited Artiste Kim Gil Hak

MAIN CHARACTERS

Hoh Chol Man — Merited Artiste Chu Sok Bong

Sim Hye Yong — U In Hui

NOW cinema theatres in Pyongyang are showing a new feature film "Story of the Commander of a Guerrilla Detachment," drawing a full house every day and offering the cinema-goers a lively topic of conversation.

Three Intellectuals

The prison gate creaks open. Hero Hoh Chol Man is set free and trudges along a muddy road in a downpour. It was in 1929, when Korea was under Japanese occupation. He had been a student before he was sent to prison.

Now released from prison, where will Hoh Chol Man go? What twists and turns are in store for him? Whither should Korea go? This was a vital question confronting the Korean people in the late 1920s and the early 1930s, when the national-liberation struggle of the Korean people was to enter a new, higher stage, namely, the stage of armed struggle.

The producers of this film describe how two conscientious intellectual youths, a man and a woman, joined the mighty stream of the Korean revolution in those days.

Hero Chol Man realizes that the Korean revolution should take the socialist path, but does not know how to carve the way to it. His old teacher Sim Il Ro is a nationalist and patriotic-minded person. He is convinced from his experience that the movement should take a more developed form than hitherto, but he only expects the rising generation to develop the movement along new lines.

Hoh Chol Man in the van of the peasants' demonstration

Sim Hye Yong, daughter of Sim Il Ro, mourns over the ruin of the country, longs for revolution and resolves to take the same way as Chol Man does.

These three characters are typical of the conscientious intellectuals of Korea in those days.

Right Road

Chol Man goes to see his old teacher Sim Il Ro and his daughter Sim Hye Yong. A man with a resolve to save the nation from the catastrophe, he then leaves his home village behind to find a new way of struggle.

Chol Man becomes a teacher and educates young people of Korea in the revolutionary spirit, leads a peasants' demonstration and fights courageously the Japanese police which attempts to crack down on the demonstrating peasants. For this he is arrested again. On his way to prison under police escort, however, he escapes with the help of a political worker from the guerrilla headquarters of General Kim Il Sung.

Reality teaches him that only by taking up arms he will be able to restore his country. Leading a group of young people, he starts capturing weapons from the enemy. In their first attempt at the seizure of arms, one of his comrades gives his life for a rifle. Hoh Chol Man carrying the dead comrade's body on his back crosses mutely a muddy stream in a valley veiled in mist. This scene successfully presents the picture of a young intellectual seeking the right road of struggle.

At last Hoh Chol Man organizes an armed detachment and grows up in the course of hard-fought battles. He is made the commander of a detachment of the anti-Japanese guerrillas—the Korean People's Revolutionary Army—under the command of General Kim Il Sung.

Revolutionary Principle

Heroine Sim Hye Yong has neither experienced the storms of life nor gone through the trials of the revolution. Yet she ardently aspires to the restoration of her country. Attracted by the idea of revolution and possessed by the affection for Chol Man, she leaves her home town to join the ranks of revolution and Chol Man.

She wanders from place to place braving the biting north wind. She happens to be in a district where the guerrilla detachment led by Hoh is attacking a Japanese army unit. She crosses the battleline to the guerrilla unit and meets Hoh Chol Man. This marks the beginning of her struggle attended with many difficulties.

The film also gives an impressive picture of the political commissar of the detachment and his wife, a hot-headed and brave company commander and other anti-Japanese guerrillas.

Hoh Chol Man imposes penalty on Sim Hye Yong, when she has pleaded for her company commander who made an error while on a mission to procure food for the guerrillas. The action of the detachment commander is enough to show his fidelity to revolutionary principles. Here are his words:

"Comrade Hye Yong! Communists remain true to their country even when they are on the gallows and when they fall in a hand-to-hand battle. Do you know why? And even when the seal surrender might save their lives, they prefer death. Fidelity to revolution is unthinkable without the loyalty to revolutionary principles. To make revolution is, therefore, not smooth sailing. What is it that has made us live in these cold, damp forests? It's the tragic destiny of our country."

Important Assignment

But the commander of the detachment, strict as he is, is a man who knows love, has agony and tears.

Hye Yong is assigned a most important task by the detachment commander. She goes to an enemy-occupied town and runs a drug store while carrying on underground activities. But she is arrested by the enemy as a feeble-minded intellectual who once styled himself as a "revolutionary," has informed against her. Hye Yong takes the poison she has kept in her ring conjouring up the visions of her beloved Chol Man.

At this critical juncture Chol Man, leading his detachment, attacks the town and wipes out the enemy there with the help of the information sent by Hye Yong.

The guerrillas carry Hye Yong on a cart.

The moon behind the clouds, too, seems to mourn the death of Hye Yong. The cart rolls on. A solitary wild goose honks somewhere in the air, and autumn breeze begins to blow. Chol Man pays tribute to the memory of his comrade-in-arms and his sweetheart leaning forward against the cart. His voice mingles with the sad dirge. His words are choked with tears and his monologue inspires the guerrillas around him with a new resolve and a fresh conviction.

Detachment commander leading the battle

Sim Hye Yong played by U In Hui

The guerrillas go on fighting one battle after another. The film excites and impresses the viewers and provides them with food for deep thought. The film shows how the patriotic intellectuals of Korea grew up into staunch revolutionaries when the dark clouds hung heavily over Korea. Herein lies the artistic force of this film.

Pak Hung Byong

CHARMS OF FLOWERS

When a flower blossoming out of its dark-blue petals brightens up in the rosy glow of dawn, it looks prettier and diffuses finer aroma.

Captivated by such beauty and fragrance, I water flowers in our garden regularly despite my busy daily routine, sometimes secure manure for them, do pruning, and thus take good care of them, as if looking after my little children.

These flowers I have tended with such affection and care are, to me, as dear as my daughter Miran.

I love especially orchids having fine scent and graceful shape. This is one of the reasons why I decided to name my youngest daughter "Miran," adopting the letter "Ran" from "Ran Cho" (Orchid in Korean).

She is very fond of orchids, perhaps because her name is associated with them or simply because she has the same disposition as mine. And my wife loves laurel and chrysanthemum very much, the eldest daughter rose and the son potted pine tree.

These days, my family members are vying with each other in taking good care of their favourite flowers which they are to put on this year's floral exhibition.

I have spent scores of years tending flowers, yet there are still some species I want to secure.

In this spring when everything comes to life again, flowers in my garden, too, will soon come into full bloom.

Kim Gyu Yop

Football and Lathe

THE windowpanes of the buildings on the spacious factory lots are glistening in the sun. This is the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory where Choi Yong Su has been working as a turner since he left a technical school in a local town not long ago. A lad fresh from school where he started playing football, he wondered if he ever could make a star player. His teacher at school, he remembered, once said it wouldn't be bad to develop his skills in football.

ARDENT DESIRE

"Could I ever be playing football again in the factory?" He felt misgivings in his early days.

He was assigned to tend a big lathe, 14 feet high, which works wheels and shafts for electric, diesel and, at times, steam engines. To meet the quality standard seemed to him to be very difficult.

He was doubtful as to whether he, in his career as a turner, could ever experience such a keen pleasure as he does when he scores a goal in a match.

"I'm twenty-one. At school, I played football and went in for track event, too. I used to run the 1,500 metres. Could you transfer me to other place where I can have much time for playing football?"

"Is that what you want? All right, I'll help you realize that desire of yours. I myself played football when I was young," the director of the factory told Choi Yong Su.

The director pointed, through the window of his office, to a group of young men having practice outside on the ground. "That is our factory's football team. You can join them, if you want to."

ON THE WAY

The director, Pak Su Bom, then told the young turner that the team would, if he wished, take him when it left in a few days for a local town for B class league matches.

A few days passed. Choi Yong Su joined the factory's team going to Sunchon for the league matches. On the way, their car halted in a village to replenish the radiator with water.

While stopping there in the village, the worker footballers were visited by a woman who turned out to be a turner at a local factory in the village. She explained why she had come to them when she had learned were from the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Factory.

"I've been lately assigned to tend a lathe at our local factory. I was a farmer before and am little experienced in my new trade. I've come to ask for your help. Something has just gone wrong with my lathe. Will you please come and see what's happened with it?"

Among the company, there was no turner except Choi Yong Su. The young turner got down from the car and, though not sure whether he would be of any help to her, followed her to the local factory.

Some time passed after the radiator had been replenished with water. But Choi Yong Su was not back. The team's captain looked at his watch. No more time could be wasted. He personally went to the factory for Choi Yong Su. There the captain found him standing by the lathe. From his look it was apparent that he was having a hard time of it. He seemed to be finding it beyond his power to put the lathe in order. He was staying there only to save his face as a worker from a big factory.

SIGH OF RELIEF

The captain rolled up his sleeves, joined him and soon get the machine in working order. The trouble was that something in the gearcase was out of order.

"How many years have you tended a lathe?" Choi Yong Su asked the captain, now heaving a sigh of relief.

"I've been tending an oxygen generator. Never have been a turner."

"But you know how to operate a lathe, don't you? Where did you acquire the skill?"

Choi Yong Su, a lad fresh from a technical school, wondered how he, captain of a B class team and a man tending an oxygen generator, could have acquired that skill.

"There is nothing wonderful about it. And such is what people are doing and must do to meet the demands of the realities and life," explained the captain.

The captain cited by way of illustration the members of the factory's sports club, members of the factory's drama and dance groups and orchestra.

One-third of his factory's staff, he learned, are receiving higher education by attending evening courses or by correspondence and they are training themselves into athletes, artists and scientists without leaving their jobs. Listening to the captain, Choi Yong Su saw for himself how other people were doing.

CURRENT OF LIFE

The time he spent with the captain there fixing up the lathe, brief as it was, was enough for him to see for himself the current of life. Never again did he ask for his transfer to other job and

he himself has joined the current of the life his fellow workers are leading and has been convinced that this is a really worthwhile life.

One day he was informed by the director of the decision of the factory trade union committee accepting him as a substitute player of the factory's football team. The director then instructed him to get himself well prepared for the forthcoming entrance examination to the correspondence course of a higher technical school. He was very happy to hear these words of the director.

He renovated the old-type lathe he had been using by introducing a gear with a capacity five times as big as the previous one and expanding the size of a part. The revolution of the lathe doubled.

Pak Dong Sok

Medical Establishments Increase 3.5 Times in a Decade

The past decade saw a 3.5 fold growth in the number of public health establishments in North Korea. The number of public health workers showed an increase of 6.7 times last year as against 1956, while death rate per 1,000 inhabitants decreased by one half in the same period.

This has been revealed by Choi Chang Sok, Minister of Public Health, in his report "On Improving and Strengthening the Work of Public Health" which was delivered at a recent two-day national conference of the public health workers.

The meeting directed profound attention to preventing various diseases by effecting innovations in the hygienic work for the general public, workers and children.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Pak Gum Chol and Li Ju Yon, Cabinet Ministers, and some 1,700 public health workers.

Pyongyang Embroideries

With the advent of spring, the Pyongyang Embroidery Institute has turned out recently scores of embroideries of gorgeous spring scenes. Among them are the "Mt. Kumgang" depicting the world famous mountain, "Oriole" perched on a plumb tree in full bloom singing of spring, "Raftsmen" floating the first raft down the rapids, pushing aside drifting ice, and "Chun Hyang and Doryong" on the theme of the noble love of a young man and woman in a Korean classic novel.

Koreans like to decorate their rooms with embroideries. Girls of marriageable age prepare them for their new homes.

The Pyongyang Embroidery Institute has a big staff. Among them are veteran members of the Painters Union over fifty years of age and skilled embroiderers with more than twenty years' experience.

Some of the embroiderers engage in this line of work for several generations. Kim In Sun's grandmother and mother were embroiderers and three sisters including herself have followed this occupation for more than ten years. Their joint work "Waterfalls in the Myohyang Mountain" was highly appraised at the 8th National Art Exhibition held last year.

Korean embroidery with its long traditions is simple yet elegant and beautiful. Therefore, Pyongyang embroideries are also popular abroad.

Straw Goods

KAESONG is not only noted for its ginseng and ceramics but is also a producer of various straw goods.

Decorative rush-mats with beautiful floral and other patterns, hand-baskets and flower baskets with wonderful designs of different colours are welcomed by women who have an eye for the choice of baskets.

Fruit salvers and soft slippers carry special flavour.

Bird cages made of bush-clovers are especially popular among students and pupils.

The Kaesong straw goods producers' co-operative has more than 40 skilled workers with 30-40 years of experience behind them. Wang Sung Ok, Pak Bok Song and Hwang Duk Ryong from the hereditary straw goods makers' families are highly skilled. They knit tiny figures of men and women as well as animals by using bush-clovers.

Last year the Korean Ethnographical Museum needed a bush-clover doll in showing a hairdressing style of the Korean woman in olden times, and that producers' co-operative met the need.

At present, the co-operative makes 46 varieties of straw goods.

Hand-baskets and other straw goods

A decorative rush-mat

S. Korean Demobs to South Vietnam

According to a dispatch of news agency **Donghwa Tongshin** in Seoul, the president of the "ex-servicemen's association" in South Korea made public on April 12 a plan of sending demobs to South Vietnam for the construction of military installations. He added that he had obtained the consent of Pak Jung Hi's puppet regime to his plan.

This shows that Pak Jung Hi and his clique are resorting to various means to hurl more cannon fodder into the Vietnam battlefield.

According to other news sources in South Korea, Pak Jung Hi and his clique, on the instructions of the U.S. navy department, concluded on April 12 an agreement with an American firm in South Vietnam on the supply of South Korean "technicians."

Under the agreement, they are reported to have decided to send the first batch of 600 "technicians" by May 15.

Earlier, the Pak Jung Hi gangsters concluded a contract with the American R.M.K. Company on the supply of 4,000 "technicians."

The supply of "technicians" is a covert form of supply of cannon fodder. The traitorous clique in South Korea brazen-facedly boast that the supply of "technicians" brings them more dollars than the dispatch of "regular troops."

Pressure On School Rejected

The students of the College of Liberal Arts and Science of the Seoul National University categorically rejected unreasonable pressure put on the students self-government body by the school authorities, according to South Korean **Radio Dong-a** on April 13.

They were to conduct an election of the head of the students body on April 14. However, the president of the college forced the candidates to pledge themselves to accept three conditions. One of them was "No slander on the government policies and the measures taken by the school authorities."

The students resolutely rejected this unreasonable demand and called off the election.

FREQUENT VISITS

News agencies in Seoul report that Chiang Ching-kuo, vice minister of National Defence of Taiwan, is due in Seoul on April 24 and Osman, Commander-in-Chief of the National Army of "Malaysia," on the following day.

Early in April the Vice-Commander of the Thai Army had been to Seoul and in mid-April, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Taiwan had a talk in Seoul about "matters of mutual concern" to Seoul and Taipei. They were reported to have reached an agreement on giving "joint support" to the Vietnam war and holding as soon as possible the "Foreign Ministers Conference" scheduled for June.

Chiang Ching-kuo, styling himself as the "second strongest man" of the Taiwan regime and Osman, the topleader of the "Malaysian" Army, are expected to inspect military establishments and discuss military affairs of common interest, South Korean news agencies say.

Needless to say, the main topic is related to the scheme of the United States to line up its Asian puppets into a "pan-Asian military alliance."

Large-scale War Exercises Planned

A spokesman of the "U.N." occupation forces in South Korea revealed a plan to conduct new war exercises throughout South Korea from the middle to the end of April, according to reports released by the news agency **Hapdong Tongshin** in South Korea on April 13.

These war exercises to be launched under the name of "training command posts" for "examining the offensive preparedness of the U.N. forces" are expected to be participated in by U.S. ground, naval and air forces stationed in South Korea and the three services and marine corps of the South Korean army.

Such large-scale war exercises conducted in parallel with the massive introduction of new-type arms into South Korea are reported to be conducted in accordance with the operational plan drawn up by the Pentagon which regards South Korea as a front directly related to the war of aggression in Vietnam.

Of late, in South Korea arms build-up and "readiness for action" have been stepped up in every field, in step with the dispatch of more South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

S. KOREA-ISRAEL SOCIETY SET UP

According to news dispatches from Seoul, the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi formed the so-called South Korea-Israel Society" on April 10 on the plea of "promoting friendship" with the Israeli Zionists.

The formation of this "society" in the wake of the recent official visit to South Korea of the Commander-in-Chief of the Israeli Army pinpoints that South Korea and Israel are entering into an all-round, full collaboration in serving the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression directed against the Korean and Arab peoples.

General Johnson's "Statement"

South Korean news agency **Donghwa Tongshin** reported on the April 15 "statement" of H.K. Johnson, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, who had visited Seoul to "inspect the military establishments of the U.S. occupation army" in South Korea.

According to the same report, he stressed that the "modernization of the South Korean army would be promoted continuously" and that Pak Jung Hi and his clique had already been given a "sure guarantee" of "the aid for completing South Korean army's readiness for action.

It is clear to all why the bigwigs of the Pentagon, who regard South Korea as a front directly linked with the war of aggression in Vietnam, are bent on stepping up South Korea's "readiness for action."

In his statement H.K. Johnson also expressed his "regret" over the labour dispute of the Korean workers employed at the U.S. army organizations. He said that he was afraid that such labour disputes might "have an effect on the readiness for action of the 8th U.S. army."

This seems to have been the prime motive for the issuance of the unusual "statement." As is known, the Korean workers hired at the U.S. army units have been waging a struggle for 5 months since December last, putting forth a 7-point demand including wage-hike and payment of discharge allowances in accordance with a progressive system.

This is a manifestation of elementary demands for livelihood and a natural reflection of the desire of those who can no longer endure national contempt and humiliation by the Yankees.

This notwithstanding, the 8th U.S. army authorities have been practicing fraud on and making a fool of the workers with regard to their vital demands. They went so far as to bring bloody pressure to bear upon them by even mobilizing armed units. As soon as they realized they were unable to suppress the struggle of the workers by force, these authorities had once promised to accept the demands of the workers. But now they have withdrawn their promises and are trying to bring them under slavish submission.

It was under these circumstances that H.K. Johnson issued the statement. In a vain attempt to ignore the just demands of the Korean workers he even tried to produce a bloody war atmosphere saying that the labour dispute might exert an "influence on the readiness for action."

On the 18th when H.K. Johnson beplooled and intimidated the workers hired at the U.S. army organizations by way of incoherent preachings, they proclaimed a strike for an indefinite period as an indication of their firm determination to carry their just demands through to the end. This was an apt answer to H.K. Johnson.

Kim Gun Hyong

WAR PREPARATIONS STEPPED UP IN S. KOREA

The defence ministry of the Seoul puppet regime has started organizing one more infantry division and one marine brigade, according to a report of **Dongyang Tongshin** in Seoul.

For this, over 13,000 youths on the reserve have been placed on the draft list.

Last month, the defence ministry announced that the equipment for the recruits would come from the United States.

As a reward for the dispatch of another 20,000 troops to South Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists promised to help Pak Jung Hi activate three reserve divisions and speed up the "plan for modernization of equipment" of the puppet army.

Meanwhile, the U.S. plans to set a "Nike Hercules" guided missile unit in the South Korean puppet army in April, according to press reports from Seoul.

Personnel needed for the organization of this guided missile unit have been trained already for one year at the U.S. artillery school in Texas.

All this is part of their preparations for war provocation in Korea.

S. Koreans Destroy U.S. Army Car

Enraged South Koreans destroyed a sedan of the Eighth U.S. Army which ran over a Korean boy, and beat the driver half to death, according to **Radio Munwha** in South Korea.

The accident took place in Kimje sub-county, Kimje county, North Cholla Province on April 10. The car was caught in a hail of stones when it tried to flee after killing seven-year-old Korean boy Kim Gwang Oh. The sedan was badly smashed and the driver beaten to unconsciousness by passers-by.

April Popular Uprising

April is a month of upheaval in South Korea. In April of 1960, the people in South Korea, unable any longer to endure the misery under the despotic rule of the U.S. occupiers and their puppets, Syngman Rhee clique, rose up in a mass resistance struggle, calling for new government, a new system and a new life.

The mass struggle began with the struggle of the citizens of Masan launched on March 15 of that year against the fraudulent "presidential and vice-presidential elections." The Syngman Rhee clique, with an eye to guaranteeing by law the "life-time presidency" for him under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists, had revised the constitution by fraudulent means, and in the March 15 "elections" they had employed every conceivable foul means such as "casting in bunches 40 per cent of the ballots in advance," "open polling in three man and nine-man groups" and "voting by proxy."

The citizens of Masan, indignant at such irregularities, declared the elections null and void and staged a street demonstration, which developed into an uprising. The flame of resistance struggle soon spread to Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Chonju, Taejon, Sunchon and all other parts of South Korea. This struggle involved some 1,350,000 people of various walks of life—students, workers, peasants, intellectuals and poor townsfolk.

The U.S. occupation authorities and the Syngman Rhee clique called out heavily armed troops and tanks in order to crush the people's struggle.

The masses of people, as furious as an angry lion, rushed forward, walking over the dead bodies of their comrades-in-arms and breaking through the barricades, and demolished and burnt down the puppet government organs and police stations.

At last, on April 26 of that year, they overthrew the puppet government of Syngman Rhee which had been maintained at U.S. gun-point. This meant a telling blow to the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea and marked a new turn in the anti-American struggle for national salvation.

The people in South Korea resolutely pushed forward the struggle for the country's independent unification, the nation's supreme task, rejecting any outside influence.

The gains reaped in the April Uprising at the cost of the blood shed by the people in South Korea, however, were usurped by another stooge of U.S. imperialism, because the U.S. colonial rule had been left intact.

The U.S. imperialists installed Chang Myon in the puppet regime after the ouster of Syngman Rhee. But they failed to check the people's advance. Under the obtaining situation, they stage-managed a military coup and placed Pak Jung Hi in power.

The fascist clique threw overboard the banner of April and have turned South Korea into a lawless land where armed terrorism reigns supreme.

Still worse, they, at the bidding of U.S. imperialism, have ushered in the Japanese militarists to turn South Korea into a dual colony. They have sent great numbers of youths to South Vietnam to supply cannon fodder for the Americans.

It is U.S. imperialism that has caused the misfortunes and sufferings of the people in South Korea and has been obstructing the country's unification, the greatest desire of the Korean people. This is why the people in South Korea have since the April Uprising been directing the spearhead of their struggle more and more against U.S. imperialism. This struggle of theirs is growing in scope and depth as days go by.

Pak Gun Su

Seoul citizens, riding on the tank captured from the puppet army, demonstrate against the dictatorship of Syngman Rhee

"ASIAN ALLIANCE"

It has been known that lately Sato and Souvanna Phouma held a talk in Tokyo to discuss the question of forming an "Asian alliance." They agreed upon regarding the recent "Southeast Asian Ministerial Conference for Economic Development" as a step forward toward the formation of an "Asian alliance," reported Japanese news agencies.

Making a formal announcement of this fact, Hashimoto, Chief Secretary of the Sato Cabinet, laid stress on the fact that Souvanna Phouma had told the Japanese Prime Minister that the Western European countries, too, have alliances which help strengthen their unity.

However, Sato and the Chief Secretary of his Cabinet could in no way make the world public believe that the projected "Asian alliance" is an invention of Souvanna Phouma.

This sheds light on the true intention of Sato who has obstinately denied the fact that the "Southeast Asian Ministerial Conference for Economic Development" has anything to do with politics.

All facts go to show clearly that Sato and his clique have made careful preparations for giving their plan the more concrete shape of "Asian alliance".

Here Souvanna Phouma of Vientiane, among others, has been hired and cast as leading man in the drama. But it is not clear how much he will be paid for the cast.

According to the Japanese Jiji Press, Souvanna Phouma said the day after the "Ministerial Conference" had closed that Japan was the sole country which could play the leading role in Asia and it would be possible to form a kind of "Asian alliance" if Japan played the role.

Although Sato made a pretence of approving Souvanna Phouma's "initiative," the fact is that the idea of forming an "Asian alliance" was conceived as a means for actively stepping up the plan of the Japanese militarists for external expansion.

The idea of rigging up the "Asian alliance" with Japan as its leader is nothing but a rehash of Tojo's idea of setting up the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with Japan as its core. The difference in this is that the idea of the "Asian alliance" has been conceived in close connection with Washington's plan for cooking up a single pan-Asian anti-Communist military bloc.

Asia of today is different from what it was in Tojo's days. Being determined not to leave their fate at the mercy of others, the Asian people will never tolerate the aggressive plan of the Japanese militarists who, together with the U.S. imperialists, have again raised their heads as their heinous enemies.

Kim Sung Hyong

TABLE-TENNIS MAN LEAVES FOR LONDON

A delegation of the Korean Journalists' Union, led by Vice-Chairman Kang Sang Wi of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union, left Pyongyang for Peking by air on April 14 to attend the fourth enlarged meeting of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association.

KOREAN JOURNALISTS LEAVE FOR PEKING

Soh Won Jun, member of the Executive Committee of the International Table-tennis Federation and Vice-Chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee of Korea, left Pyongyang for London by air on April 13 to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Table-tennis Federation to be held on April 17 and 18.

Emperor and Aggressive War

The postwar Constitution of Japan provides that the Emperor is a mere symbolic existence without any power to meddle in politics. But in recent years in Japan there has been afoot a movement to endow the Emperor with absolute power and deify him just as in the pre-war days.

Originally, Japanese militarism was nurtured under the despotic system of Tennoism and waged all aggressive wars in the name of the Emperor.

Revived under American patronage after the Second World War, Japanese militarism has launched out again upon overseas expansion and is now doing its utmost to stifle the anti-war sentiments of the Japanese people and establish a system of "national spiritual mobilization" for another aggressive war. The cult of the Emperor which the Japanese militarists have inescapably advocate is being exploited as an ideological prop for the revival of militarism.

CAMPAIGN FOR RE-ESTABLISHING "KIGENSETSU"

The advocacy of the cult of the Emperor finds concretive expression in the campaign for re-establishing **Kigensetsu** or "Day of the Founding of the Empire." Recently the campaign, once called for by the handful of ultra-nationalists, has become a government undertaking. The Japanese Government at a cabinet meeting in February last year decided to submit to the Diet a bill on the re-establishment of the **Kigensetsu**. Earlier, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party had laid the re-establishment bill before the Diet many times but failed to railroad it through the Diet in face of popular opposition.

Kigensetsu, exploited as a means of attaching the label of "divine land" to Japan, was first established by the Japanese militarists in 1873 in order to observe what they called the day of the founding of the Japanese Empire. It was abolished following Japan's surrender in the Second World War.

"DECORATIONS TO DEPARTED SOULS"

A grand "national memorial service for the war dead" was sponsored by the Japanese Government in Tokyo on August 15 last year, the 20th anniversary of Japan's surrender in World War II, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, Prime Minister and other ministers and thousands of representatives of the family members of the war dead from all parts of the country. Addressing the "memorial service" Prime Minister Sato affirmed the aggressive "Greater East Asia War" itself by exalting the participants in the war as the patriots of Japan whom "the nation should forever honour and express gratitude to."

The Japanese Government had sponsored such a memorial service since 1963 but this was the first time for a prime minister in active service to affirm the aggressive war.

Exhibitions held in various parts of the country on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Japan's surrender— "the Imperial Army's exhibition," "exhibition on the History of the Pacific War in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the conclusion of the war" and exhibition of war remains including writings in blood —were to praise the "bravery" of the "Imperial Army" and its loyalty to the Emperor and preach the advantages of the aggressive war.

Those who started the aggressive war or shared in the war directly or indirectly are regarded as "persons who rendered the nation distinguished service." The Government had awarded 190,000 persons with orders by 1965 and is taking steps to decorate all of the two million "war dead" in a few years. Since 1964 it has extended the scope of decoration to include those war criminals above 70 years of age who survived the aggressive war, and awarded orders to thousands of those criminals a year.

REWRITING OF SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

The streets of Japan are echoing with war chants and popular songs singing the praises of the overseas expansion in the past and films justifying the aggressive war are shown at the cinema theatres and on television screens.

Three times since the war, in 1953, 1962 and this year, the Japanese Government has rewritten the primary and middle school textbooks to conceal the crimes committed by the Japanese militarists during the aggressive war from the rising generation and instill into them the spirit of "unfailing loyalty" to the Emperor and of blind obedience to the orders and instructions of the ruling circles.

The new textbooks describe the aggressive war of Japan as a good thing, defy Article 9 of the Constitution which prohibits the war, recognize the legality of the "Self-Defence Forces" and say the overseas dispatch of Japanese troops is justifiable.

Meanwhile, the Japanese monopoly capitalists use the scholars and writers in their service in fanning the militarist ideas, whitewashing Japan's aggressive wars which brought untold disasters and sufferings to the Asian people as "wars for the liberation of Asia" and in advocating another aggression.

Song Mu Gyong

Clear Mirror

(3)

THE DIARY OF RYO SAM SON

(A pupil repatriated from Japan)

(When she was 13)

April 28, 1963 (Rainy)

At the general meeting of the Young Pioneers organization at school today, I was unexpectedly elected one of its committee members.

I had had in my heart a wish to be on the organization's committee, but never had I thought I would be elected.

I hardly believed my ears when my name was called out echoing through the hall.

Mamma hugged me tightly when I came home and told her about it. When I've done something well, usually she praises me, saying: "Very good, my darling Sam Son!"

But this time she instead said: "Let's express our thanks to the motherland."

May 7, 1963 (Clear)

Yesterday I was instructed by the teacher to make a diagram where we were to record the results of an epulation among our classmates to be foremost in study.

It was towards evening when I returned home, for I spent the after-school hours making, along with a group of my classmates, a board for our wall newspaper.

After reviewing my lessons, I got down to making the diagram. I found the work not easy as I had thought it to be. I had scarcely drawn lines on a sheet of paper which was going to be the diagram before my elder sister who happened to be lying down by me overturned the ink-pot by accident. The ink spilt and the paper got spoiled.

I felt like crying, but somehow managed to restrain myself and started all over again. But soon I was overcome by drowsiness and the work was left unfinished. The dawn was breaking when I awoke in the morning. Reminded of the diagram, I jumped out of the bed.

"You can't say you're a good member of the Young Pioneers committee when you've not carried out the teacher's instructions!" I spoke to myself.

I had got through with the task when the morning siren blew telling it was seven. I had a wash, took breakfast and hurriedly left for school.

July 16, 1963 (Rainy)

We had a callisthenics contest today. I was given the highest points. My classmates rushed toward me to congratulate me on my successful performance.

There was one thing for which I felt sorry today. Our school records for the first term were announced, and I was not on the list of the top-honour pupils.

"Am I worthy of a member of the Young Pioneers committee?" I reflected.

When one of my classmates began talking about the school records I felt ashamed and tried my best to get round them by changing the topic.

I keenly realized that I should above all do well in my studies, although, callisthenic exercises are also necessary.

Sept. 27, 1963 (Clear)

At the last lesson today the teacher asked us whether we knew the meaning of tuition fee. Only two—I and another girl returned from Japan—had an idea of tuition fee. This term was unknown to the other pupils grown up in the homeland. Not only has tuition fee long been abolished here, but uniforms and school supplies are also issued to the pupils and students. I was once again convinced that ours is a really fine country.

Nov. 10, 1963 (Clear)

Back home from school, along with my elder sister I read a poem about the children in South Korea who were anxious to come and live happily in the North. I felt heartbreaking at the thought of our land remaining divided into two halves owing to the Americans. When our land is unified, the children in South Korea, too, will be given an opportunity to give full play to their talents and study without care, just as we do now in the North.

Then, this reminded me of the Korean school (junior secondary school No. 3) which I attended while in Japan.

I recalled my old classmates in that school who were so ardently longing for the homeland and remembered how I rose and answered questions put by the teacher in class. When shall I meet my old schoolmates?

Nov. 28, 1963 (Clear)

The Young Pioneers organization of our school had a meeting today to review its activities.

We set off at a bugle signal and marched in file. Class 6 of the second form marched in front of us beating tambourines.

We entered the Hall of Culture. A ceremony took place

there to give letters of commendation and award the title of model Young Pioneers squad. The class of my brother was awarded the flag of a model squad and a model squad badge was pinned on the breast of every pupil of the class.

My mother was the first to have the honour of delivering a congratulatory speech. I was not present in the hall when mother was addressing the gathering, for I was busy making preparations for song and dance performances in honour of the occasion.

Playing on the stage, I could spot mother among the spectators.

Back at home, I thought, mother would certainly tell us this was an unforgettable occasion for her. She is, indeed, a happy woman!

(To be continued)

THEATRES IN PYONGYANG

State Dance Theatre

New faces at the State Dance Theatre

Photo by Ju Chang Sin

PINK and blue fans in the Korean female group dance "Dance with Fans" remind you of butterflies fluttering among flowers and petals swaying in the breeze.

In this dance depicting the happy life of the Korean women today, a flower which symbolizes happiness is formed with fans which have long been favourite with the Korean people from olden times. All the performers join in portraying a fragrant flower in the closing scene.

The group dance "Drum Dance," which has inherited the ancient people's rhythmic movement of dancing while beating a drum, depicts the ecstasy of joy of the liberated Korean people. "Sword Dance" (choreographed by People's Artiste An Song Hui) tells of the militant mettle of the Koreans today by imparting chivalrous nature to the sword dance eulogizing the heroic exploits performed by a boy warrior Gwan Chang of the Silla period. There are also the "Dance of Strolling Artistes" (choreographed by Kim Rak Yong) and the "Witch Dance."

These Korean folk dance pieces have been presented both at home and abroad receiving public favour.

CLASSICS UNEARTHED

The production of these pieces was made possible by inheriting and developing Korea's classic and folk dances which have been handed down from olden times.

The creative staff of the State Dance Theatre, travelling far and wide in the country, has spared no time and efforts to unearth folk dances.

What they have always in mind in rearranging the uncovered classics is how to reflect in their works the noble spiritual features of the people of our day and the spirit of the times.

Along with this, the creative staff has taken great pains to seek out new rhythmic movements and dance languages in our pulsating realities and to express them in the form with strong national flavour.

Group dance "Molten Iron Flows Out," solo dance "A Thread of Happiness" (choreographed by Merited Artiste Hong Jong Hwa) and group dance "Bumper Year," for example, take as their themes the creative labour of the working class and the peasantry. Fresh and dynamic rhythmic movements in these dances describe the life and productive work of our frontrank workers and farmers.

Dominant in the "Molten Iron Flows Out" are the rhythmical movements born of the creative labour of our working class. Yet for the scene symbolizing the molten iron pouring out like a torrent the creative staff introduced in an innovative manner the classic long-sleeve dance, thereby gaining valuable experience in closely combining the contemporaneity and national traits.

This close combination has been brilliantly embodied in those works dealing with our revolutionary traditions and the heroic exploits made by our people's army men on the front and by the people in the rear during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. aggressors.

DANCE DRAMAS

The creative staff, on the basis of their experiences in the production of dance pieces, gradually extended the scope of their creation and began to produce national dance dramas.

In the early period they produced some dance poems such as "Mother of Korea" about the heroism displayed by a Korean woman in the fight against the Yankee aggressors during the Korean war, and in 1955 the first dance drama "Saga of the Sadosong Fortress" (script by People's Artiste Choi Sung Huh) was put on the stage.

As the experiences were accumulated they made another attempt. The result was the creation of the dance drama "Red Hearts" (script by Li Ok Ju) showing the vigorous labour of our steel-makers.

By improving and perfecting the diverse plain dance languages and other means of expression, they presented such folk dance dramas as "Daughter of A Woman Guerrilla" (script by Kye Min Song), "Story of the Okryon Pond" which won the great admiration of the theatre-goers.

MAIN FORCE

The State Dance Theatre, as the main force in the creation of Korean folk dances, has greatly conduced to the progress of Korean folk dance.

The theatre has since its inception in 1962 turned out numerous dancers including People's and Merited Artistes. Most of them, as the leading choreographers and drama theatres in the capital and at song and dance ensembles in the provinces, are working on fine dance pieces.

People's Artiste An Song Hui and Merited Artiste Hong Jong Hwa, star dancers of the Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble, have been trained at this theatre. It now has more than 100 dancers including Merited Artiste Ju He Dok and over 50 instrumentalists.

The creative staff of the theatre have recently put on the stage "Story of the Women Divers" dealing with the valiant struggle of the women divers in South Korea against the U.S. policy of aggression.

They are also planning to produce dance drama "Maihohwa" telling of the activities of a South Vietnamese heroine and a classic piece "Sol Juk Hwa" portraying the patriotism of a Korean girl, Sol Juk Hwa, who fought heroically against foreign invaders in ancient times.

Han Hyang Ran

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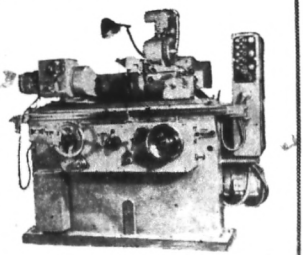

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THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by The Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price 10 jon No. 13014